

SPEER TO FARMERS

Noted Jurist Speaks at Georgia Agricultural Meeting.

SESSION HELD IN ATHENS

Feature of Session Was Address of Federal Judge, Wherein He Pointed Out Necessity of More Police Protection for Country People.

The annual meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society was called to order in Athens Wednesday morning. About one hundred delegates were in attendance.

President Dudley Hughes addressed the convention. In beginning he referred to the fact that it was fortunate the convention assembled during the session of the summer school, when the 500 teachers from all sections of the state might be brought in contact with the spirit of the meeting. He quoted the Manufacturers' Record as authority for the statement that the south from 1880 to 1890 had an increase of farm products of nearly 100 per cent, and declared that the south should make an effort to retain a monopoly of the cotton crop, of which Georgia was one of the largest producers, while confining on a broader scale intensified and diversified farming. He predicted that soon the agricultural interests of the state would be in the hands of the whites, and urged a better and wider educational equipment for the boys of the state, stating that such agricultural training would counteract the exodus from the country.

Judge Speer Speaks. Mr. Whitehead, of Jackson county, offered a motion that Judge Emory Speer, who was present as a visitor, be requested to address the convention. The motion was announced unanimously carried by the president. The judge arose and humorously said that Mr. Whitehead must expect him to have the same fatal facility of speech that he had some twenty-five years ago, when he was the counsel for that gentleman in the courts of Jackson county, and who was sometimes on the wrong side of the veranda. He regretted his inability to address the convention on any agricultural topic. One remark made by the president in his valuable address suggested a thought he believed to be most important to the people. That was the fact that so many young farmers of fine character and ability were leaving the farms and repairing to the cities.

Was not this ascribable to the fear of such men for the safety of their wives and the women of their families? Was it not true that the most anxious thought of the southern man should be addressed to the improvements in the administration of law, which would result in the protection of our loved ones? Considering the vital interests at stake, were we not the most careless people anywhere, in the arrest and legal trial of offenders, and did not this produce the frequent re-appearance of that many-headed monster, the mob?

What provision did we have in Georgia for the detection and arrest of criminals? One sheriff for a county, and an occasional bailiff, was wholly inadequate. A crime of a revolting character would occur. Having no arresting officers to rely upon, the people would rise in their might and run down the criminal and the lynching would result. He believed that legislation should provide for a rural police, men not unlike the Texas Rangers, whose duty it would be to at once take the trail of the criminal and pursue him until he was arrested and brought to trial conformable to law.

Every farmer in Georgia who feels that his family needs the protection of the law should support these measures. All felt that necessity. There were, doubtless, many men present who had made provisions for the protection of their families while they attended this convention. The terrible danger to unprotected women living in the country was violently affecting, not only their own lives, making them nervous and wretched, but was almost seriously affecting the character of the rising generation, increasing the intensity of race hatreds among the youth of both races, with the most alarming portents for the future. Now were these crimes chargeable to the great body of the negro. They were usually committed by tramp negroes, who lived lives of the most loathsome and degraded character, almost invariably men of one type, the descendants of the vilest of the African tribes. In many respects we were in a more unfortunate condition than were our forefathers, when on the frontier of civilization they were confronting the ferocious savages. They could tell that the Indian was an enemy, but among multitudes of law-respecting and kindly negroes, the beastly and desperate savage could not be identified in advance.

Surely no subject is more vital to our civilization, and if the wives and daughters of our farming population can receive the protection of a rigorous and effective enforcement of law, the waste places of our fertile and prolific soil will soon be populated, the resources of the state immeasurably increased, and happiness and contentment come to thousands of homes which are now the scenes of constant apprehension and terror. At the conclusion of Judge Speer's speech there was vigorous applause, and then Mrs. W. H. Felton arose and said that while she agreed with the distinguished jurist in what he had said, there was one question that she desired to ask him. She asked if there could be any way devised whereby in the trials of such cases and the unfortunate victim of the violence of the ravisher could be spared the double humiliation of appearing in court and going through the ordeal of testifying. She declared that this forcing of women to testify was one thing that had a great deal to do with lynchings, and that while she was an advocate of law and order, still this question was the one that cried out for solution and that must be solved. Judge Speer, in reply, said that the remarks of Mrs. Felton emphasized the urgency of action along the lines he had suggested, and that it called for the best intelligence of Georgia to solve it correctly. As a more off-hand opinion he thought it could be arranged so that the court room could be cleared of all persons except those absolutely necessary to the trial. The last speech of the morning session was delivered by Hon. Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, who spoke upon the subject of "Agricultural Education." Mr. Jordan was especially forceful in his remarks, and among other things urged the teaching of agriculture in the proper manner in all the schools of the state. In speaking of the work of establishing farmers' institutes in Georgia, which work was recently inaugurated by the University of Georgia, he said that there had already been established fifteen institutes, that the meetings were attended by over 4,000 farmers, that over seventy-five lectures had been delivered at these meetings on various topics and that great interest was being manifested in the movement. Dr. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, delivered a strong address on the methods of the northern farmers and gave the delegates a number of things to think about in their work on the farm. Mrs. W. H. Felton was accorded an ovation when she delivered her address on "The Georgia Woman on the Farm." The main idea of her address was an appeal for the better protection of women on the farm and for the enactment of laws that would secure her right to a share in the crops that she helps her husband to make. Wednesday night Major J. P. Hanson, of Macon, spoke of "The Industrial Development of Georgia." It was a strong speech and was vigorously applauded.

Dailymen Adjourn.

The State Dailymen's Association adjourned Wednesday morning, before the sessions of the agricultural association began. The next session will be held in Tallulah Falls next summer. The following officers were elected for the next year: President, W. L. Williamson, of Harmony Grove; vice president, Dr. J. B. Hunsicker, of Atlanta; secretary, M. L. Dugan, of Sparta; treasurer, T. W. McAllister, of Lawton. Addresses were made by Dr. W. A. Henry, Colonel I. C. Wade, Colonel R. J. Redding and Professor C. L. Wiloughby.

TWO MORE FIRMS COLLAPSE.

Panicky Conditions on New York Stock Market Causes Failures. As a result of panicky conditions in the New York stock market, two well known firms went to the wall Wednesday. They were Sharp & Bryan and Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co. The firm of Sharp & Bryan had a mercantile agency rating of from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and they were known as specialists in Virginia-Carolina Chemical, United States Realty and Construction and Southern railway.

YOUNG TO COMMAND ARMY.

He Will be in Control, However, for Only One Week. The president has designated Lieutenant General Young to command the army from August 8, the date of the retirement of General Miles, until August 15, when the general staff law goes into effect and the office of commanding general of the army is decomposed with General Young thus becoming the last commanding general and the chief of staff, although he will hold the positions only a short time.

REVENGE OF MOONSHINERS.

Man and Wife Murdered and Torch Applied to Their Home. A special from Winchester, Tenn., says that Simon Booker and wife, who resided in a small cabin on the mountain near Thunderbolt Hollow, in the sixteenth district of Franklin county, were murdered and the torch applied to their home.

The tragedy is attributed to the raiding of a wildcat distillery.

the rising generation, increasing the intensity of race hatreds among the youth of both races, with the most alarming portents for the future. Now were these crimes chargeable to the great body of the negro. They were usually committed by tramp negroes, who lived lives of the most loathsome and degraded character, almost invariably men of one type, the descendants of the vilest of the African tribes. In many respects we were in a more unfortunate condition than were our forefathers, when on the frontier of civilization they were confronting the ferocious savages. They could tell that the Indian was an enemy, but among multitudes of law-respecting and kindly negroes, the beastly and desperate savage could not be identified in advance.

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GEORGIA SURE OF EXHIBIT.

Senate, However, Reduces Appropriation from Fifty to Thirty Thousand. Georgia will be found adequately and splendidly represented at the great Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. This was finally determined Wednesday when the senate passed the appropriation bill for the exposition. This carries a cash appropriation of \$30,000 with which to supplement the present excellent exhibit which the state has.

MRS. TUCKER GOES FREE.

Grand Jury at Eastman Failed to Return Indictment Against Her. During the term of court at Eastman, Ga., the grand jury failed to find a true bill against Mrs. Tucker, who was thought to be implicated with Robert Cawthorne in the poisoning of her husband, and she was liberated. Court adjourned during the afternoon until the regular November term.

Florida State News.

Preparing for Encampment.

Militia men of Jacksonville are now hard at work training for the encampment of state troops to be held in September.

The date for this encampment is now pretty generally understood among the troops to be the week commencing with September 8, though nothing definite has been given out on that point. The troops are highly delighted to learn that a company from the Sixteenth infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., has been assigned to go into camp with them at the grounds in Fairfield. The Sixteenth infantry was one of the regiments that figured extensively in the fighting around Santiago and were the regulars who charged up San Juan hill. The troops will doubtless have many interesting reminiscences to recount to the Florida soldiers when they become acquainted with them on the encampment grounds.

The further news that Captain Horn and Lieutenant Lovell will be instructors at the encampment is also welcomed by the men who are personally acquainted with these officers. The information that those officers would be sent was obtained from St. Augustine, and it is thought to be authentic.

The practice which the men are now going through is in the company maneuvers and the manual of arms. The captains and officers of all the companies have issued strict instructions to the men, and two drills are held every week.—Times-Union.

Coal Still Short at Pensacola.

A Pensacola news item states that another one of the Louisville and Nashville's big steamers has been tied up on account of the lack of coal. The vessel is the British steamer August Belmont of 3,000 net tons, which arrived in port a few days ago from quarantine, where she had been detained for five days. The Belmont is the largest vessel of any of those running on the Tampa coal line, having a crew of nearly fifty men, and her expense for each day is estimated at \$400. This makes a total of three steamers and a barge tied up on account of the strike in the Alabama coal mines. The Pensacola being idle for over two weeks, the Dorisbrook for about ten days and the barge nearly three weeks. The loss of the Louisville and Nashville, which owns two of the vessels, will reach up into the thousands, while the owners of the other vessels will be out a like amount. While work has been resumed in the mines, it is not expected that any coal for cargoes will be available for about a week, all being consumed in bunkering the twenty-five or more steamers in port.

The Pensacola board of bond trustees held their first meeting the past week when the body was organized by the election of William Fisher as president. The board is composed of only three members, William Fisher, F. C. Brent and J. M. Pfeiffer, and they will have control of the issuance of the \$750,000 worth of bonds, which were voted for recently at the special bond election. The president was authorized to draw up a form of bond.

Those Tampabayes who wish to see the sale of the \$400,000 bond issue consummated received the news a few days ago, with great satisfaction, that the court now holds that the validation acts passed by the legislature are valid, and that the bonds are now free of legal objection. Although the exact nature of the court proceedings have not been given out yet, it is stated that the opponents propose to take further legal steps.

More than two thousand barrels per week is the present output from the two barrel factories of Leesburg, and the number can be doubled at any time when the demand requires. The Mote factory and the new factory owned by E. M. Geary employ a large number of hands, and the product of both houses has a good reputation throughout the state. Besides the making of ordinary turpentine barrels, a fine grade of cypress barrels are being manufactured this summer.

Orlando has followed the pace set by a number of other towns in the state, closing up all the stores on Thursday afternoon in order to give the business men and clerks a half holiday. The bank, which has been observing Saturday afternoon for this purpose, will also select the same day.

Bishop Bros., naval stores operators, five miles south of Greenville, have sold their lands, about 16,000 acres, to a company from Pensacola. The money consideration was a large one.

A W. R. Hearst Club will soon be a new institution for Trinity. Hon. H. C. McRae is advocating such a movement with a view to influencing the Florida delegation to the national democratic convention at St. Louis. The new club will work in conjunction with other Hearst clubs throughout the country.

The S. G. & W. C. railroad has begun to operate trains from Greenville to Semansville, ten miles south.

DECIDES IN STATE'S FAVOR.

Insurance Company Must Make Deposit in Order to do Business. In the superior court in Atlanta Wednesday, Judge J. H. Lumpkin declined a mandamus compelling Compulsory General William A. Wright to grant a license to the Georgia Mutual Insurance Company to do business in Georgia. Compulsory Wright declined to grant the license unless the company put up a deposit of \$100,000 in stocks and bonds with the state treasurer, and this the company declined to do.

Working for Good Roads.

When the county commissioners of St. Johns county met in monthly session last Tuesday Senator MacWilliams petitioned that body to include in the annual levy one of three mills for hard surface road construction, as provided for by the legislature. The law provides that the county commissioners of any county may levy a special tax of three mills to be used exclusively for the construction of hard-surface roads in the county. Roads of this character in St. Johns county are sorely needed in two directions—one to South Beach, on Anastasia island, and one to Hastings, with side branches to the settlements near to the line between St. Augustine and the potato-growing district. The county tax assessor has increased the taxes of the Hastings farmers more than one-half in some instances, and naturally the farmers feel justified in calling upon the county commissioners to give them a hard surface road between Hastings and St. Augustine. On the other hand others who are interested in reaching Hastings, including the merchants of the city, feel that as they pay a goodly portion of the taxes that they have a right to ask the commissioners to levy the extra tax created exclusively for this purpose.

Senator MacWilliams represented the tax payers of both the city and county in his appeal.

Hon. Henry S. Chubb, chairman of the republican state central committee of Florida, in referring to the death of Judge John G. Long, said: "The place made vacant by the death of Judge Long can never be filled by a man in this state. The republican party of Florida has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of its leader and counselor: Judge Long was not only an able and forceful man, but he occupied a place in the national councils of his party which made him very valuable to his party in this state. He enjoyed the close friendship of senators and congressmen and such men as Secretary Day, Mr. Choate and others, and possessed the keen diplomatic judgment which made him a power. Having been born and reared in the south, his knowledge of the southern people and the conditions which existed here put him in a position to be of great service to the national organization, and his advice and counsel were frequently sought. He was not a trouble-maker, in any sense of the word. His policy was always mild, though sufficiently firm to be stable and successful."

Department Commander J. F. Chas. of St. Petersburg, has issued a letter of instructions to Florida Grand Army men in regard to the national encampment to be held in San Francisco, August 17-22. He calls the attention of the comrades to the fact that the time is drawing near when they must prepare for the march to San Francisco. The Southern railway train that leaves Jacksonville 7:45 p. m. on Monday, August 19, has been chartered by the department of Florida to transport all who wish to take advantage of the remarkably low rates to visit California at the time of the encampment.

A Tallahassee dispatch says: When the three new supreme court justices were sworn in on December 1, 1902, the docket contained 299 cases, since which date 132 new cases have been docketed, making a total of 431 cases. During the month of December, 1902, 31 cases were disposed of. During the January term, 1903, 114 cases were disposed of. For the June term following only to and including July 30, the cases disposed of were 63, making the aggregate number of cases disposed of from December 1, 1902, to July 30, 1903, 268, leaving 163 still on the docket.

Again all monthly records for shipments of lumber from Jacksonville have been smashed, and July of this year stands out as probably the liveliest period in shipping in the history of the port. Figures at the custom house show that an immense amount of lumber has been shipped during the month, and the average daily shipment for each day has been most surprisingly large. Collector Lucas states that this is the first time in the history of the port that the lumber shipments have gone up over twenty million feet.

Joseph Brock was found dead on the station platform at Fort Mead. On an excursion train from Tampa he was set upon and badly beaten by Charley Melver, of Fort Mead. A coroner's jury was impeached, and the testimony developed the fact that bruising on the head were the cause of his death.

Jacksonville's Trade Carnival will be held from November 2 to 7. It will take the place of the Gals Week celebration, which, heretofore, was a success drawing attraction. It is designed on large lines, and will be one of the most interesting and attractive exhibitions ever given in the south. Paine will give some of his famous fireworks exhibitions, which will be worth going many miles to see. It is thought this feature will attract 10,000 people.

STORM HITS FAIR BUILDING.

In Blow at St. Louis Two People are Killed and Seven Injured. A wind and rain storm of brief duration swept over St. Louis Wednesday and tore through the city's fair grounds, killing Theodore Richter, a florist, probably fatally injuring A. R. Clark, a carpenter, and severely injuring seven laborers, besides causing damage to world's fair buildings and other property to the extent of \$10,000.

Suffering With Cancer, Man is Forced to Lodge in Poor House. Possessed of property said to be worth thousands, and denied admission to hotels and hospitals because he is suffering from cancer, Andrew Murray, of Brooklyn, has been admitted to the county poor house at Binghamton, N. Y. His pockets were lined with bills when he entered the institution.

WEALTHY, BUT HOMELESS.

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INSTIGATOR OF RIOT DEAD.

Negro Who Shot Evansville, Indiana, Policeman, Succumbs to Wound. Robert Lee, the negro who shot Policeman Louis Massey at Evansville, Ind., July 3, and started the riot that resulted in the death and injury of many citizens, died in prison Sunday from the effects of a wound in the lungs caused by a bullet fired by Massey. Lee's wife was killed by a train a few days after the riot.

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LOBBYING IS PROVEN

Georgia Legislative Investigation Grows Interesting.

MEMBER OFFERED BRIBE

War of Words Between Representative Overstreet and Lawyer Felder and a Scrap in Committee Room Narrowly Averted.

The investigation of charges of lobbying held before a committee of the Georgia legislature grows more interesting.

Representative W. D. Mills, of Cherokee county, was offered \$500 for his vote on the child labor bill, the sensational war of words and almost fight between Thomas B. Felder, Jr., of Atlanta, and Representative Overstreet, of Screven, and the testimony of Representative J. P. Knight, of Berrien, that he had seen whisky in the speaker's room were the main features which came out at the session of the lobbying investigating committee at Atlanta Thursday morning.

No end of excitement was created when Representative Mills told of having been offered the sum of \$500 to vote against the child labor bill, greater excitement was created when T. B. Felder, Jr., and Representative Overstreet faced and glared at each other during the session of the committee over statements which were made, and great interest was aroused again when J. P. Knight, representative from Berrien, told of being approached by Martin Amorous about his vote on the bill to cause the Southern railway to incorporate under the laws of Georgia.

Mr. Mills, in his testimony, said he had seen people on the floor of the house and senate members. "During the pending of the child bill," said Mr. Mills, "I had two of my constituents to make personal appeals to me to vote against the child labor bill. They were stockholders in the mill at my home, and said they thought it best for the county that the bill should not pass. At home I heard from friends of mine that these parties had said if I voted for the child labor bill I would be defeated for the senate if I ran. Yesterday I heard again that those parties had said they would defeat me because I did not vote against the bill."

Mr. Mills said he was improperly approached once about the child labor bill. "This was last year just out of the house. A young man came to me and asked me how I stood on the bill at present. I told him I was for it. He then said that the men who were fighting the measure would make it to my financial interest to vote against the bill and that I would be given \$500 to vote for the bill."

T. B. Felder, of Atlanta, when the committee met said he had been named as a lobbyist and wanted to be heard. He was allowed to testify. He began by saying he had read with some surprise that Mr. Overstreet had named him as one of the lobbyists. Mr. Overstreet interrupted, saying he had not named any lobbyists, but had furnished names to the committee to allow them to draw any conclusions they might desire.

Mr. Felder continued, saying he lived at the Kimball in the winter and at the Sweetwater Park hotel at Lithia in the summer. These were the only houses he had. He had not thought it wrong to take members as his guests to his house, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Overstreet had been entertained at the Piedmont Driving Club by a member of the Atlanta bar and at the Capital City Club by another lawyer.

When Mr. Felder stated that Mr. Overstreet had been named and named by a member of the Atlanta bar in company with other legislators, Mr. Overstreet straightened up in his chair and pointing his finger directly at Mr. Felder, who was about three feet away, said:

"You know I—well that I was not named and any man who says that I was is a d—n liar."

"I say it is true," said Mr. Felder. Mr. Felder rose in his seat and Mr. Overstreet did likewise. The two men glared at each other. Then Mr. Overstreet started toward Mr. Felder. He was held back by Ferris Cann, a member of the committee, who was sitting directly behind him.

"I want the gentleman to understand I mean what I say," said Mr. Felder.

"I want the gentleman to understand I mean exactly what I say, and furthermore we can settle it right here," replied Mr. Overstreet. Chairman Hopkins rapped loudly for order. Other members of the committee interfered and declared that no fighting should take place in the committee room.

BRINSON IS UNDER BOND.

Savannah Cigar Smuggler to Appear Before Uncle Sam's Court. A Savannah special says: Judson D. Brinson, alleged to be at the head, or prominently connected with a conspiracy to defraud the government of revenues by means of smuggling cigars from Cuba, has been held under bond of \$10,000 to appear before the next term of the United States court.

SERENADERS DISAPPOINTED.

Colored Band Made Futile Attempt to Serenade President Roosevelt. In a driving rain storm Wednesday afternoon a brass band composed of colored boys from the Jenkins orphanage at Charleston, S. C., marched from the village of Oyster Bay to Sagamore Hill, about three miles, to serenade the president and his family. The band did not reach the president's residence, being turned back by Oyster Bay by the secret service officer on duty.

WILL OF KING OF YAP.

O'Keefe Left Bulk of Immense Fortune to His Island Progeny. What purports to be the will of the late King O'Keefe of the island of Yap, formerly a citizen of Savannah, was received in Savannah Wednesday by Judge McAlpin, from a firm at Hong Kong. This will provides for the widow in Yap, but not one cent of the millions dollars for the Savannah widow. The estate, by the will, is to be divided between the seven surviving children of the late king. Only one of these, Mrs. Butler, of Savannah, is an American child of the testator. The others are his progeny of the island.

MORE COTTON MILLS CURTAIL.

Plants in Massachusetts Close Down for Indefinite Time. A Boston dispatch of Monday says: Additional cotton mills in New England have decided to curtail production, or close down. The mills of the Russell Cotton Manufacturing Company at Middletown, and Higanum, Conn., have closed for an indefinite time on account of the raw cotton situation.

FIRST OF QUARANTINE.

Precautionary Measures Taken on Texas Border by Authorities. The quarantine against San Luis Potosi, Mexico, on account of yellow fever, which was ordered established Monday by the United States marine hospital authorities at Washington, has been vigorously established at Laredo, Texas, and all incoming passengers who cannot make affidavit that they have been away from infected points for five days are being turned back.

DISPOSES OF CONVICTS.

Bill Similar to Old Measure Goes Through Georgia House of Representatives by Bare Majority.

The long-drawn out contest of the Georgia legislature over the convict question came to an ending Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the house of representatives, when 88 members of that body voted to adopt the Knight-Howell substitute measure, which re-enacts and perpetuates the lease system, on which such a bitter fight has been made. Seventy-seven members of the house strenuously opposed the adoption of the substitute, but their efforts availed them nothing, unless it was a slight prolongation of the misery.

After the passage of the substitute an unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Knight to have the substitute immediately transmitted to the senate, it being lost by a vote of 77 to 68. This action was followed by a notice of reconsideration, given by Mr. Flint, of Spalding.

Mr. Felder, of Bibb, who has led the fight against the re-enactment of the present lease system, stated after the house had adjourned, that he had been whipped in an honest, straightforward fight.

"And you may add," said the gentleman from Bibb, "that all efforts in the house looking to breaking up the present system and improving the roads of Georgia are dead."

Three aye and nay votes were taken before the result was finally known, but in each instance the advocates of the lease system were in the majority. First came the vote on the substitute, when a small majority voted for it; next came the question as to agreeing to the report of the penitentiary committee as amended by substitute, and this was followed by the ballot on the measure.

The measure which the house passed makes few changes of consequence in the present lease system with the exception of providing for an increased price for the convicts and prohibiting subletting. There is a provision relative to letting short term convicts to counties for road work at \$120 per year, but it is generally thought there will be but few counties, if any, to take advantage of it.

Any county desiring to work felons on the public thoroughfares may do so, provided the said county works its misdemeanor convicts on the roads, and also provided the said county will agree to pay into the state treasury the sum of \$120 a year and will furnish the necessary guards, clothing, medicine, food and physicians hire.

The bill provides, however, that all money acquired from the hire of the convicts shall go into the school fund of Georgia, and it fixes a minimum price of \$175 per man for convicts leased to outside individuals. Under the old bill any county could have had convicts on the roads by paying something like \$15 annually.

DEPRAVED BRUTE LYNCHED.

White Man, Who Ravished and Murdered Girl, Meets Just Deserts. A dispatch from Asotin, Wash., says: Despite the efforts of the little victim's father, Sheriff Richards, of Asotin county, who had sworn in twenty-five deputies to guard the jail, William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, the self-confessed outrager and murderer of little Mabel Richards, was forcibly taken from the Asotin county jail shortly after midnight Tuesday night and lynched by a mob of over 1,000 men which had been congregating all day from all parts of Asotin county.

Some of the mob thought hanging too good for him and wanted to torture the brute, but the original program prevailed and it was decided to hang him. Lying in a pool of her own blood, her clothing torn and disarranged, her brain exposed by a terrible wound in the head, the little body of Mabel Richards was found Monday afternoon in the woods on Montgomery ridge three miles from Asotin. Suspicion pointed to Hamilton, a rancher, who lived alone on the banks of the Grand Ronde river near town. He was arrested and refused to talk beyond a simple denial of guilt. The girl had been outraged. She was thirteen years of age.

HOT TIMES IN THE BALKANS.

Bulgarian Insurgents Use Deadly Dynamite to Slay Turks. A special messenger arriving in Salonica from Monastir reports that the Bulgarian insurgents have dynamited the governor's palace in the town of Krushevo, 23 miles north of Monastir. Fifty Turks were killed.

A detachment of Ottoman troops have burned the village of Dihovo, near Monastir.

Eight Turkish battalions have been dispatched to Monastir and three battalions to Salonica from Kozovo.

BRINSON IS UNDER BOND.

Savannah Cigar Smuggler to Appear Before Uncle Sam's Court. A Savannah special says: Judson D. Brinson, alleged to be at the head, or prominently connected with a conspiracy to defraud the government of revenues by means of smuggling cigars from Cuba, has been held under bond of \$10,000 to appear before the next term of the United States court.

SERENADERS DISAPPOINTED.

Colored Band Made Futile Attempt to Serenade President Roosevelt. In a driving rain storm Wednesday afternoon a brass band composed of colored boys from the Jenkins orphanage at Charleston, S. C., marched from the village of Oyster Bay to Sagamore Hill, about three miles, to serenade the president and his family. The band did not reach the president's residence, being turned back by Oyster Bay by the secret service officer on duty.

WILL OF KING OF YAP.

O'Keefe Left Bulk of Immense Fortune to His Island Progeny. What purports to be the will of the late King O'Keefe of the island of Yap, formerly a citizen of Savannah, was received in Savannah Wednesday by Judge McAlpin, from a firm at Hong Kong. This will provides for the widow in Yap, but not one cent of the millions dollars for the Savannah widow. The estate, by the will, is to be divided between the seven surviving children of the late king. Only one of these, Mrs. Butler, of Savannah, is an American child of the testator. The others are his progeny of the island.